

YEIP  
93-067  
1993

REPORT FOR  
YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM  
FILE # 93-067

N.T.S. AREAS

105-E-1;  
105-E-14;  
115-I-2;  
115-I-3.

SUBMITTED BY:  
RAND HODGSON; B.Sc, B.Ed.  
Geologist

## Introduction

This report describes the results of a hard rock reconnaissance prospecting program carried out over a widespread area of crown land in three principal locations. They are listed as follows, and for the purposes of this report, will be referred to by their geographical names only:

- 1) Claire Lake Area (105-E-14)
- 2) Loon Lakes Area (105-E-1)
- 3) Victoria Mountain Area (115-I-3 and -4)

## Description, Location, and Access of Prospecting Areas

The Claire Lake Area is centred on Claire Lake, approximately 80 miles north of Whitehorse. Loon Lakes Area is situated in the Pelly Mountains, 40 miles north-east of Whitehorse. These first two areas are accessible by float equipped aircraft only. The third area, Victoria Mountain, is accessible by a secondary road from the town of Carmacks, 30 miles to the east.

Claire Lake and Loon Lakes are areas of high relief and low outcrop exposure. Both areas are surrounded by hills in excess of 2000 ft. above the level of the lake. Outcrop is exposed primarily in deeply cut stream channels and also at the tops of the mountains. Both of these factors restricted our prospecting activities, but did not make them impossible.

The third area, Victoria Mountain, had better outcrop exposure and more gentle relief due to the fact that we were able to drive nearly to the top of the Klondike Plateau in our vehicle.

### Geology - Claire Lake Area

All terranes accessible by boat or by foot from Claire Lake lie within the Tatchun Belt, a relatively thin (less than 10 miles ) unit composed of Jurassic and Upper Triassic sub-aerial volcanic assemblages - primarily intermediate tuffs, agglomerates, and breccias, with some flows, porphyrys and volcanogenic sediments. These are the same rocks which host most of the epithermal precious metal deposits in the intermontane belt.

Observations made during this prospecting program confirm the presence of these rock types (see Claire Lake maps 1,2, and 3 enclosed). Most of the rocks examined were extensively altered mechanically. Fault breccias, mylonites, extensive local block faulting and pervasive carbonate alteration all confirm that Claire Lake and environs lie within a major north-west trending fault zone -- the "Claire Lake Fault".

### Geology - Loon Lake Area

The Loon Lakes Area was selected as a prospecting target because it lies in a favourable geological horizon with lots of unstaked land along strike from an excellent known copper-gold showing.

Quoting from Minfile #105-E-003 "Copper mineralization strikes N.020 degrees E., parallel to a major fault (Teslin Suture Zone) that lies 3.2 km. to the east. This trend is slightly oblique to the strike of the host rocks, which consist of highly foliated Late Triassic to Early Jurassic chlorite-sericite-quartz schist and cherty quartzite."

The prospect, shown as staked on map 4, "Loon Lakes", has been extensively drilled and trenched. There also are two adits. Dump material consisting of quartz with chalcopyrite have assayed as high as 44.6 g/ton Au., 144.0 g/ton Ag., and 10% Cu.

Observations made during this prospecting program indicate that regionally the rocks appear to be dacite flows, chlorite schists, limestones (to the south-west), and slates. Mineralization occurs in small gossans in chlorite schists and quartzites.

#### Geology - Victoria Mountain Area

The Victoria Mountain/Mt. Nansen Area was chosen as a final prospecting area because of its extensive easy accessibility in the form of the secondary road network which extends westward from Carmacks. This area thus became the reconnaissance part of the program, allowing us to familiarize ourselves with a wide variety of Yukon stratigraphy's - primarily within the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane.

Regionally, around Victoria Mt./Mt. Nansen, the rocks are quartz-feldspar porphyrys and felsic volcanic feldspar porphyrys with secondary subvolcanic felsic intrusives. To the east, toward Victoria Creek and Rowlinson Creek (map 5) the rocks grade into granite and dioritic gneiss and then into mature palaeozoic sediments such as sandstones, shales and grey wackes.

The gneiss located east of Victoria Creek (Map 5) became a primary target only after we had done some preliminary prospecting work.



These gneiss are located on ground recently released from staking and located favourably just to the east of the Mt. Nansen Mine - described by Minfile # 115-I-065 as follows: "the mineralized veins are in strong shear zones that cut highly altered Palaeozoic schist and gneiss intruded by dykes and stocks of Lower Cretaceous porphyry." Reserves on the property are estimated at 1,000,000 tons grading 9.4 g/ton Au and 190 g/ton Ag (B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. Annual Report, 1989, pg.6)

#### Mineralization

As a result of this prospecting program, thirty-one rock samples were sent in for analyses for precious and/or base metals. Sample descriptions and assay certificate are enclosed. Of these, only one returned anomalous (L-2) 2282 PPM Cu, 903 ppm Pb. This sample was taken from the Loon Lakes area (map 4) and represents a newly discovered extension of the known mineralized zone for a further 800 metres to the north.

### Conclusions

The Claire Lake Area displayed a distinct lack of mineralization. The few sulphides which were found contained no anomalous metal values. This fact, along with difficult topography and a dearth of rock exposure leads me to abandon this area as an exploration target.

The Victoria Mountain area is well mineralized regionally, but is extensively staked. Unstaked ground which we prospected yielded no appreciable mineralization. The area immediately south of Victoria Mountain (map 6) was so barren that no rock samples were assayed.

The Loon Lake area holds merit as a target for follow-up staking and detailed geological mapping. The sample (L-2; 0.25% copper) is highly anomalous and comes from open ground along strike from the zone of mineralization and within the same rock type as the original discovery.



## GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Randy Hodgson File # 93-2427 Page 2  
5674 Marlatt Ave, Powell River BC V8A 4E7

SAMPLE#	Au* ppb
C-1	3
C-2	1250 - not from Yukon.
C-3	5
C-4	1
C-5	2
C-6	1
C-7	2
C-10	1
C-11	8
C-12	7
C-14	3
C-15	28
L-1	4
L-6	17
RH-1	7
RH-2	1
RH-3	2
RE RH-3	1
RH-4	5
RH-5	3
RH-8	1
RH-9	22
RH-10	2
RH-11	1
RH-12	21
STANDARD AU-R	510

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU\* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 13 1993 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 16/93* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



## GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Randy Hodgson File # 93-2427 Page 1  
5674 Marlatt Ave, Powell River BC V8A 4E7

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
C-13	4	19	15	66	.2	11	2	237	1.13	2	<5	<2	3	34	.5	2	<2	13	.79	.013	7	33	.15	154	.01	7	.24	.04	.11	<1
L-2	4	2282	903	66	.6	13	2	101	.76	6	<5	<2	<2	2	.4	2	13	<2	.06	.006	<2	12	.04	13	<.01	2	.15	.01	.02	2
L-3	2	40	42	44	.1	18	3	193	2.78	5	<5	<2	4	32	<.2	<2	2	6	.08	.024	13	18	.53	41	.04	5	1.11	.01	.13	2
L-4	3	144	2	58	<.1	19	4	240	3.97	9	<5	<2	10	3	.5	<2	<2	8	.02	.010	6	36	.86	46	.01	5	1.60	.01	.17	1
L-5	2	24	18	29	<.1	17	4	86	.97	6	<5	<2	11	4	.4	2	<2	2	.05	.008	10	12	.14	51	<.01	3	.46	.02	.18	1
L-7	1	30	22	104	.2	11	5	183	2.27	7	<5	<2	11	4	<.2	<2	<2	28	1.29	.016	6	12	.51	43	.09	5	1.47	.02	.15	1
L-8	2	11	<2	59	<.1	36	11	319	5.18	6	<5	<2	13	30	<.2	<2	<2	17	.18	.071	53	46	1.42	87	.01	2	2.29	.01	.16	<1
RE L-8	2	12	<2	58	<.1	37	11	317	5.17	7	<5	<2	13	31	<.2	<2	2	17	.18	.072	54	44	1.41	83	.01	4	2.30	.01	.17	2
RH-7	<1	166	<2	30	.2	21	30	906	4.92	30	<5	<2	<2	45	<.2	<2	<2	131	3.80	.029	2	34	2.09	17	<.01	8	1.67	.06	.05	2
STANDARD C	18	57	37	122	6.7	67	28	1048	3.96	42	19	7	37	52	18.2	14	21	56	.51	.086	36	56	.90	190	.09	35	1.88	.06	.14	11

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.

THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.

ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 13 1993

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 16/93*

SIGNED BY: *C. Long* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

### Assay Rock Descriptions

- RH1 - Peridotite, incipient serpentines, pyroxenes, carbonate, minor pyrite
  - RH2 - Felsic porphyry - rusty
  - RH3 - Pale green fine grained rhyolite feldspar crystal flow - minor pyrite
  - RH4 - Fault breccia - quartzite and/or rhyolite with chlorite and carbonate
  - RH5 - Rusty felsic sediment?? - chert beds, sperulites?, mylonite?
  - RH6 - No assay.
  - RH7 - Pale grey dacite - locally 10% py., cpy?, assay for Au, Ag, Cu.
  - RH8 - Dark quartz - feldspar porphyry with pyroxenes?, 10% py. blebs.
  - RH9 - Felsic fault breccia - chert stockwerke, carbonate, 5% py. - mylonitic textures.
  - RH10 - Gossan in fault zone - mylonite - rock type unknown.
  - RH11 - Conglomerate with quartz veins.
  - RH12 - Gossan - py.
- 
- L-1- chlorite schist - minor py. - south Loon, east side.
  - L-2- quartzite - 10% cpy.
  - L-3- rusty quartz vein.
  - L-4- dark quartzite - minor py.
  - L-5- rusty quartz - feldspar porphyry.

L-6- sediment from creek at Loon summit.

L-7- rusty quartzite.

L-8- quartz - chlorite - pyrite schist.

C-1- shear in sediments on road into area.

C-2- sample not from Yukon.

C-3- rusty sediments.

C-4- andesite with 10% py. (east side of Loon Lake).

C-5- soil sample adjacent to gneiss outcropping.

C-6- gneiss.

C-7- quartz-vein in gneiss.

C-11- quartzite with sulfides.

C-12- quartzites with lots of py.

C-13- quartz vein in sediments.

C-14- bedded sulfides in quartzites.

C-15 - quartz porphyry with disseminated pyrite (Mt. Nansen type-sample).

Yukon Energy, Mines & Resources Library



1000747828

**DATE DUE**

## Index for Maps

- 1) Mafic volcanic (a) flow  
(b) tuff.  
(c) chlorite schist.
- 2) Intermediate volcanic (a) flow  
(b) tuff
- 3) Felsic volcanic (a) flow  
(b) tuff.
- 4) Sediments (a) sandstone  
(b) conglomerate  
(c) shale  
(d) arkose.
- 5) Intrusive.

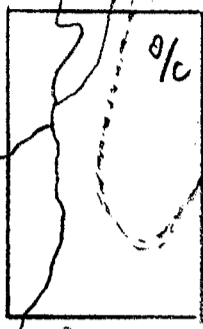
## Symbols

- RH #'s, L #'s, C #'s → sample locations
- Q.F.P. - quartz-feldspar porphyry
- (□) outcrop
- ▬ ridge
- o/a overburden
- ∩ swamp
- / Z strike + dip (bedding, foliation)
- ~ --- ~ intermittent stream
- >--- location + direction of prospective terrain
- bx. breccia
- spher. spherulite



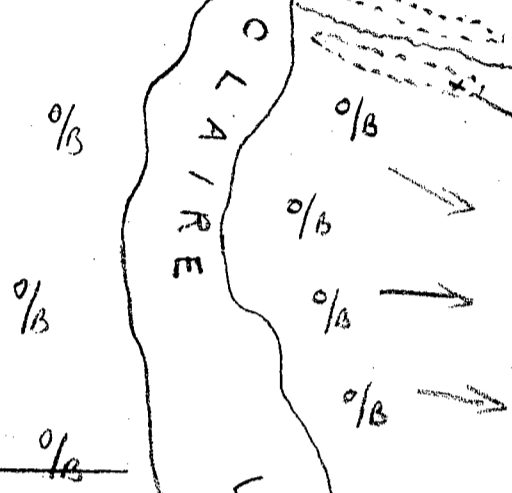
see detailed section scale 1" = 500' (map 3)

3,3b7, bx., spher.  
mylonitic, flow banding  
rusty-high iron content?



creek in canyon with rock exposure on canyon walls.

ultra mafic volcano - peridotite? (RH6)  
- also 1(a) f.gr. carb. abundant stringers.



RH7 2(a) flow massive barren pale grey/white.  
RH8 1(a) 10% coarse py. blebs (float)

old camp - very big.

RH9 - mylonites, bx's, friction bx's  
carb. + chert stockwerkes  
- locally 5% py. in felsic rocks  
- obvious faulting in the whole area.  
- no strikes.

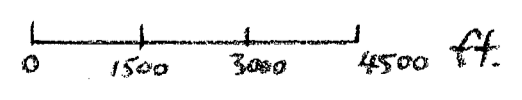
"High" !!! sand hills and ridges - no outcrop.

WEST SIDE OF LAKE  
REMOVED FROM STAKING

CLAIRE LK. (north) SHEET

TRAVERSE + SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1/2 mile = 1 inch



N.T.S. 105 E 14

No staking

1a, QFP. interbedded  
No strike

RH 4  
1(a)?, 3(a)? mafic + felsic rocks  
mylonites, spherulites, friction box  
chl, carb stockwerke, rocky is  
blocky, fractured, loose on canyon  
walls. - dangerous.  
- No sulfides.

4(b)(d) carb, minor py.  
RH 2

3(a) locally porphyritic RH 2, 3

1(a)

hills  
too  
high

N

QFP? - same as  
RH 2 - or porphyritic 3(a)

SEDIMENTARY/VOLCANIC CONTACT.

1(a) pillowed 2(a) massive carb. stockwerkes.

Hills too  
high to climb

4 a b d interbeds.

CLAIRE  
LAKE

4(b)(d) interbedded - very unconsolidated  
- almost like till.

WEST SIDE OF LAKE  
REMOVED FROM STAKING

CLAIRE LK. (south) SHEET

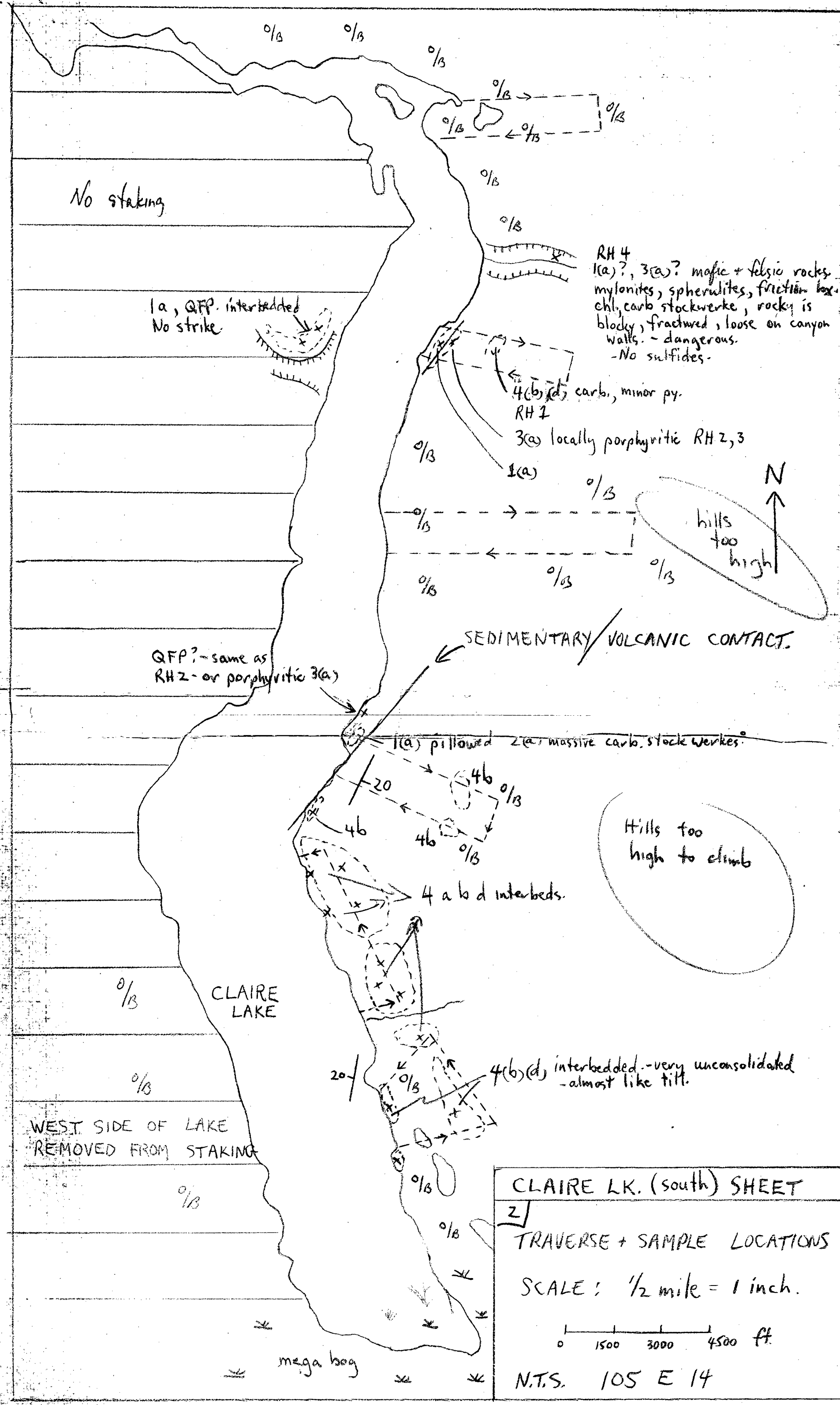
2  
TRAVERSE + SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1/2 mile = 1 inch.

0 1500 3000 4500 ft.

N.T.S. 105 E 14

mega bog



CLAIRE LAKE AREA (North)

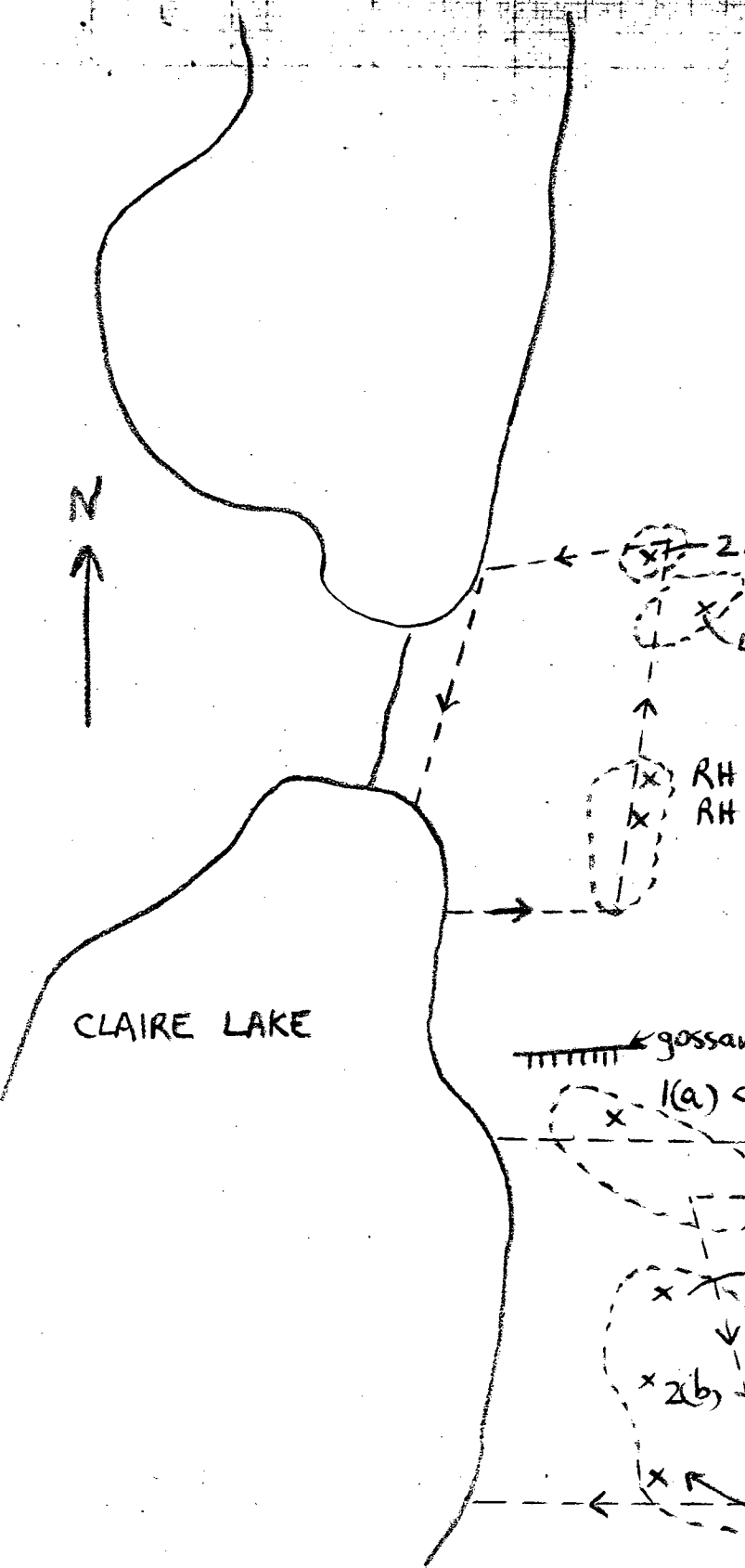
3

DETAILED SECTION

SCALE 1 inch = 500 ft.

TRAVERSE + SAMPLE LOCATIONS

N.T.S. 105 E 14.



CLAIRE LAKE

x 2a (carb.)

x 4b

x RH 12 - gossan in 4(b) with QV's  
x RH 11 - no sulfides.

||||| gossan in rock slide RH 10

x 1(a) cgr.

o/B

o/B

x 4b

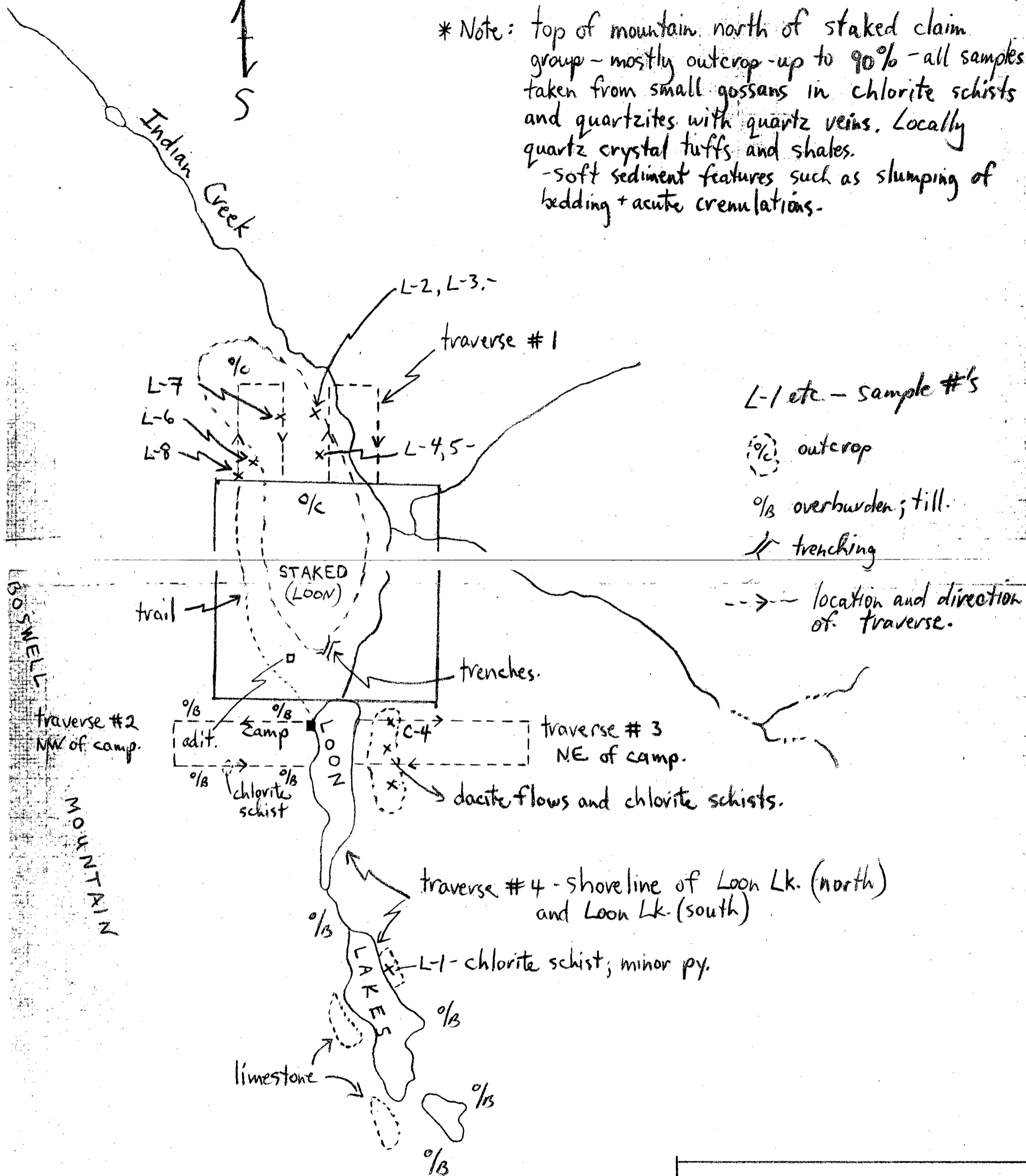
Mountains - too high to climb.

x 2(b) + 15cm fragments.

x conglomerate - ultramafic chl./hornblend matrix



\* Note: top of mountain north of staked claim group - mostly outcrop - up to 90% - all samples taken from small gossans in chlorite schists and quartzites with quartz veins. Locally quartz crystal tufts and shales.  
 - soft sediment features such as slumping of bedding + acute crenulations.



LOON LAKES	
4	N.T.S. SHEET 105-E-1
SCALE 1/2 MILE = 1 INCH	
TRAVERSE + SAMPLE LOCATIONS	



ROWLINSON CREEK



3 days traverse east of Victoria Creek - see daily log.

diorite schists, cherts.

MT. MCDADE

1/2 - top of Mt. Metherell. 60  
C-10 - granite gneiss, porphyry, minor chert.

gneiss 80  
gneiss

C-6, 7, 8 - gneiss, py, qu's 40

C-5

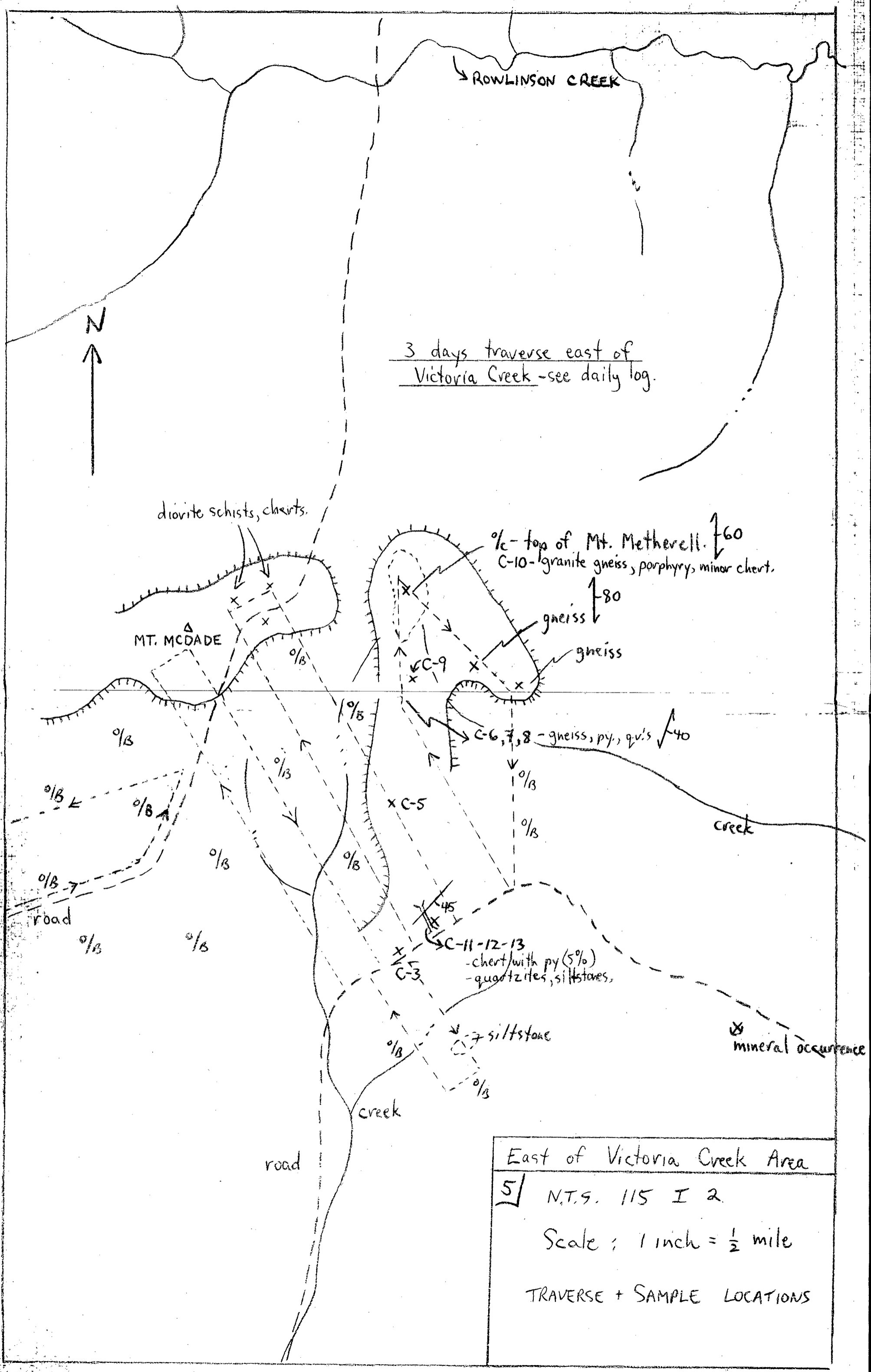
C-11-12-13  
- chert with py (5%)  
- quartzites, siltstones.

C-3

7 siltstone

mineral occurrence

East of Victoria Creek Area
5/ N.T.S. 115 I 2
Scale: 1 inch = 1/2 mile
TRAVERSE + SAMPLE LOCATIONS



6

NTS 115 I 3

SCALE: 1 inch = 1/2 mile

TRAVERSE + SAMPLE LOCATIONS

△ VICTORIA MOUNTAIN

STAKED (VIC)

STAKED (GRIZZLY)



STAKED (EEK, ETZEL)

o/B

o/B

o/B

traverse

o/B

Victoria Creek

barren, massive fine-grained basic volcanic - (basalt)

feldspar porphyry

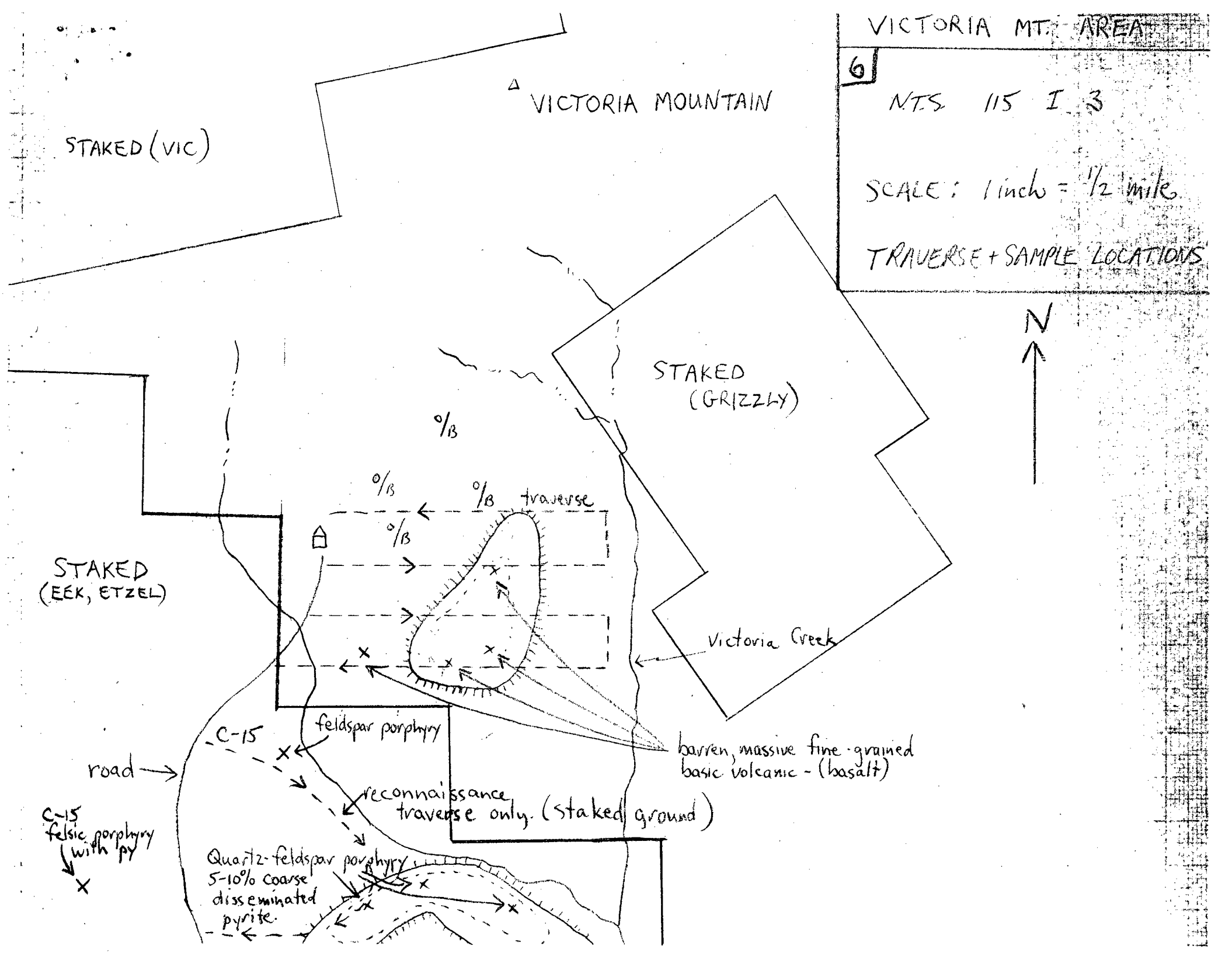
reconnaissance traverse only. (staked ground)

Quartz-feldspar porphyry  
5-10% coarse disseminated pyrite.

road →

C-15 felsic porphyry with py  
x

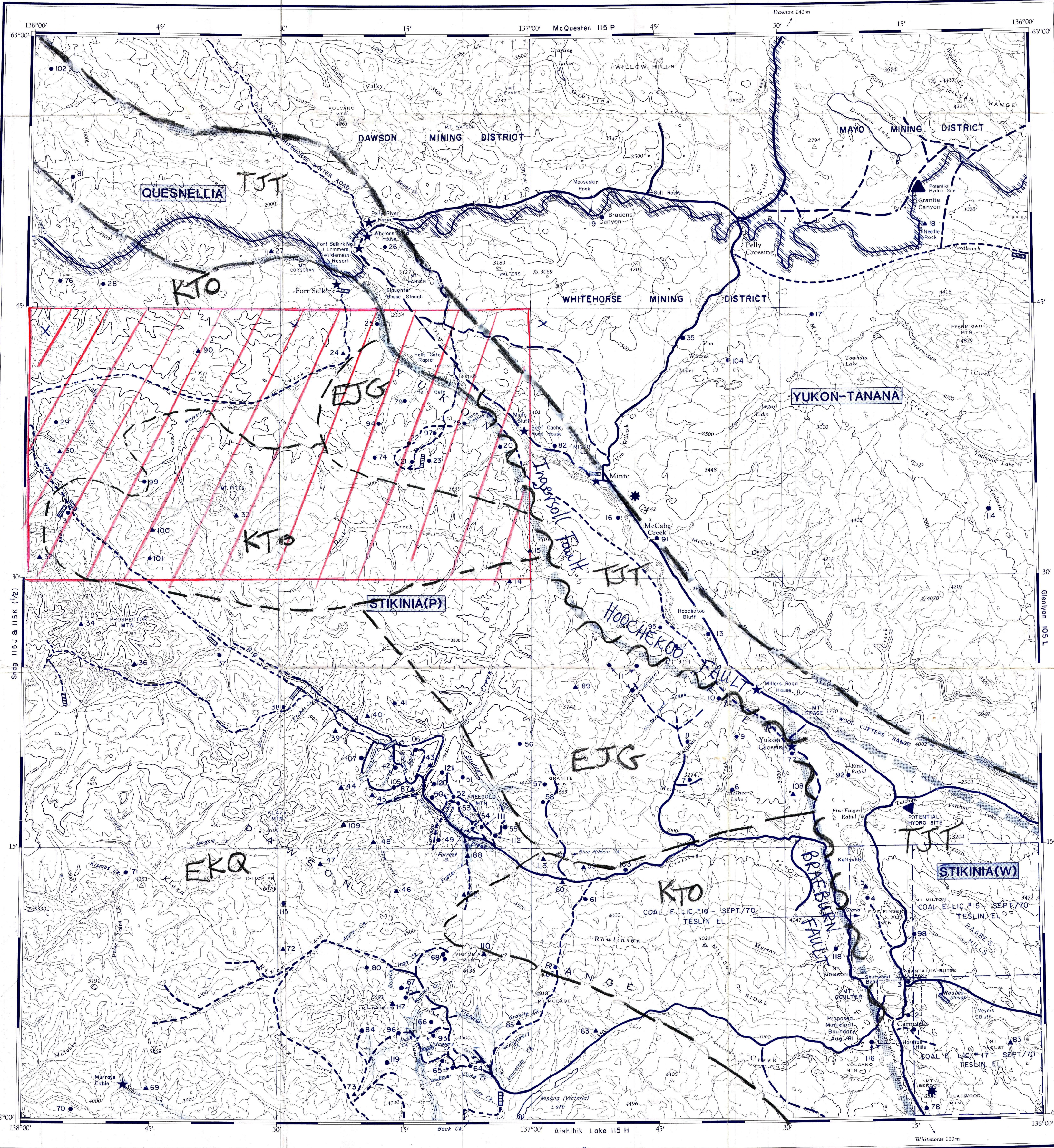
C-15





Geology - based on G.S.C. map 1505 A - Tectonic Assemblage of the Cordillera  
KTO - upper Cretaceous intermediate/felsic flows/tuffs - "sub aerial"  
TJI - upper Triassic lower Jurassic basic volcanics, porphyry, sediments

N.T.S. - Area of concentration 115 I NW



1. SOUTH TANTALUS (Coal)
2. TANTALUS MINE (Coal)
3. TANTALUS BUTTE (Coal)
4. FIVE FINGERS (Coal)
5. CONGLOMERATE
6. BISHI
7. TIASLAR
8. WILLIAMS CREEK (Cu-Vein)
9. MERRICE (Cu-Vein)
10. BONANZA KING (Cu-Vein)
11. STU (Cu, Au, Ag-Un)
12. MAUD
13. HOOCHKEOO (Cu-Un)
14. VERLENE (Cu-Un)
15. LYDEN
16. RENTON
17. TOWHATA (Coal)
18. NEEDLEROCK (Coal)
19. BRADENS CANYON (Cu-Un)
20. COIN (Cu-Vein)
21. MINTO (Cu-Un)
22. DEF (Cu-Un)
23. PAL (Cu-Un)
24. ADERA
25. GRENIER (Coal)
26. PELLY (Cu-Un)
27. NIX
28. MINNESOTA
29. DELTA
30. CHAT
31. TAD (Pb, Zn, Cu-Un)
32. PHELPS (Cu-Un)
33. TERRA
34. FROG (Ag, Au-Vein)
35. WILCZEK
36. STARBIRD (Cu-Un)
37. CASH (Cu, Mo-Ppy)
38. KLAZAN (Cu, Mo-Ppy)
39. COM (Cu-Un)
40. SPOKANE
41. SAMSON
42. REVENUE (Au, Cu-Ppy)
43. COMBO
44. EGG
45. NEWKIRK (Cu, Mo-Un)
46. LIL (Au-Vein)
47. TRITOP
48. EDGAR
49. CARIBOU CREEK (Au-Vein)
50. GRANGER (Au-Vein)
51. CASTLE (Cu-Un)
52. RED FOX (Ag, Pb, Au-Vein)
53. GUDER (Au, Ag-Skn)
54. LAFORMA (Au-Vein)
55. EMMONS HILL (Sb, Au-Vein)
56. MORI
57. GRANITE MOUNTAIN (Cu-Ppy)
58. TINTA HILL (Au, Ag-Vein)
59. ZERO
60. WOLF
61. OPALY (Cu-Ppy)
62. FOSTER (Au-Vein)
63. KINRATISHIN
64. BROWN-McDADE (Au, Ag-Vein)
65. MOUNT NANSEN (Au, Ag-Vein)
66. CYPRUS (Cu, Mo-Ppy)
67. ESANSEE (Ag, Au, Pb-Vein)
68. DIVIDE (Au, Ag-Vein)
69. SCHIST
70. MALONEY (Cu, Mo-Ppy)
71. CHART
72. PHEOBE
73. CHERI
74. COMANCHE (Cu-Un)
75. MORTHAIR
76. TUF (Cu-Un)
77. CROSSING (Cu-Vein)
78. EWING
79. ORI
80. RICO
81. KERR (Mo, Cu-Ppy)
82. LEIS
83. MEYERS (Coal)
84. GOUTIER (Cu-Ppy)
85. CAR (Sb-Vein)
86. ROWLINSON (Sb-Vein)
87. KOOK
88. BATH
89. BEAVON
90. SAM
91. McCABE
92. RINK (Coal)
93. GOULTER (Au, Ag-Vein)
94. GIANT (Cu, Au-Un)
95. BLUFF (Cu-Vein)
96. RUSK (Cu, Mo, Ag, Au-Vein)
97. BOYLE
98. HLAVAY (Coal)
99. RAND
100. PITTS (Au-Vein)
101. PANTHER (Au-Vein)
102. LUMBY
103. WHITE ROSE
104. THRASHER
105. MERIDIAN (Ag, Pb, Zn-Vein)
106. HAPPY (Au-Vein)
107. NUCLEUS (Au-Ppy)
108. TOOT (Cu-Un)
109. BOW
110. ROW
111. ANTONIUK (Au-Ppy)
112. WHALE (Au-Vein)
113. FIELD
114. TATLMAIN
115. TOAST
116. DORWARD
117. DIC (Ag-Vein)
118. JONAH
119. DOWS (Au-Vein)
120. ELEPHANT
121. STODDART

Supplementary Geology  
Based on G.S.C. Map  
1505 A "Tectonic Assemblage  
of the Canadian Cordillera"

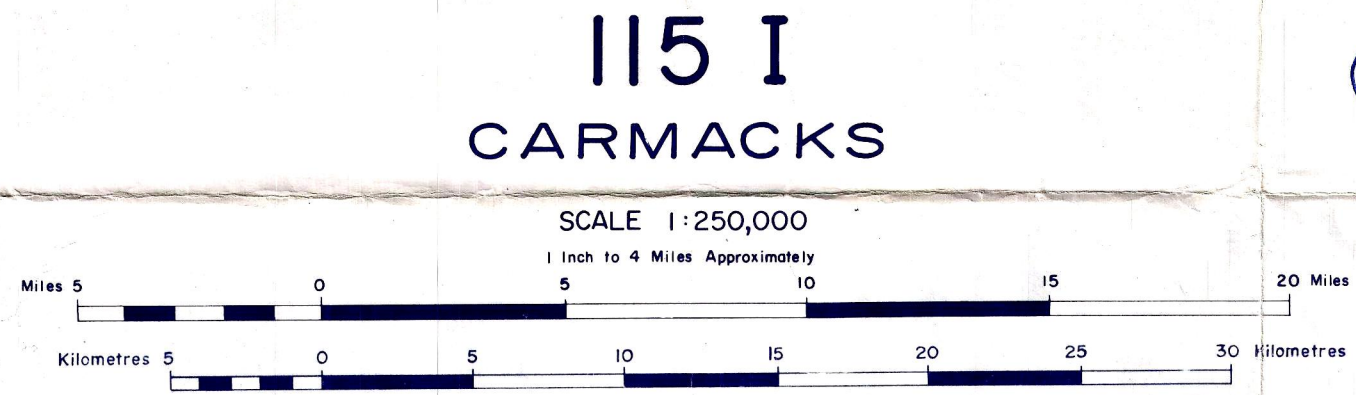
TJI - upper triassic/lower  
Jurassic basic volcanics,  
porphyry, and sediments

KTO Upper Cretaceous  
intermediate-felsic volcanic  
flows, tuffs "non massive  
ie sub aerial"

EKG - Cretaceous intrusives  
EJG - Jurassic intrusives

REFERENCE

Highway	—
Tote trail	—
Winter trail	—
Airstrip (length if known)	—
Historic site or recreation area	★
Mining district boundary	—
Territorial boundary	—
Microwave tower	★



ACCURACY OF LOCATION

Within 1/2 mile	●
1/2 to 2 miles	●
Less than 2 miles	●

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS

Vein	..... Vein	Form	..... Formational
Skn	..... Skarn	Vol	..... Volcanogenic
Ppy	..... Porphyry	CBL	..... Copper in basic lava
Mag	..... Magmatic	Un	..... Uncertain
			..... Placer occurrences

These classifications are discussed at the beginning of the metals index

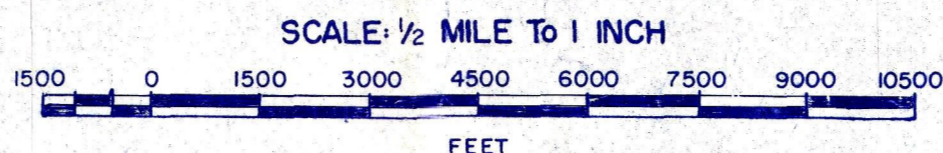
Carmacks = 110 miles NNW of Whitehorse



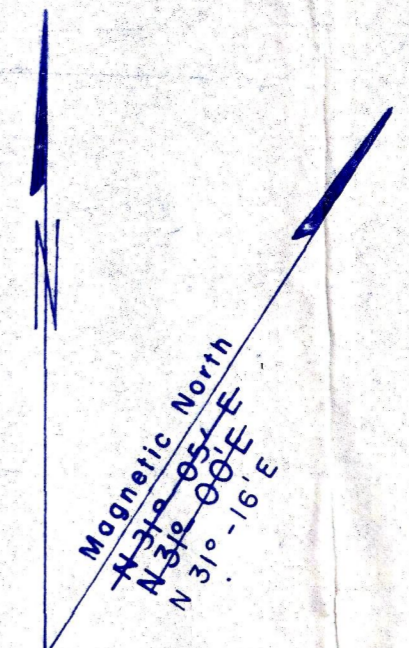
# SHEET 115-1-12

LATITUDE 62°30' To 62°45'  
LONGITUDE 137°30' To 138°00'

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER



115 J-16	115 I-13	115 I-14
115 J-9	115 I-12	115 I-11
115 J-8	115 I-5	115 I-6

### NOTICE

THIS MAP IS ISSUED AS A PRELIMINARY GUIDE FOR WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES WILL ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, INACCURACIES OR OMISSIONS WHATSOEVER ON THE SHEET BEFORE ADEQUATE SURVEYS HAVE BEEN MADE.

19 OCT 1976  
14 OCT 1971  
3 AUG 1969  
10 DEC 1965

17 FEB 78  
23 JAN 78  
8 FEB 79

13 JAN 73  
13 NOV 72  
13 NOV 69  
14 OCT 68  
14 OCT 67  
14 OCT 66  
14 OCT 65  
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14 OCT 4  
14 OCT 3  
14 OCT 2  
14 OCT 1

Note: Entry on certain lands is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Subsurface Rights.

NOTE: FOR PLACER SEE SHEET 115-1-12 PLACER

